Without could supply the Northwestern Montana wound by the farmers. Support NP League.

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MONTANA WOOL-GROWERS PLAN TO MAKE BLANKETS AND FABRICS

The woolgrowers of Montana plan to go into the manufacturing business in an effort to place Montana wool on the market in the form of blankets and cloth for clothing. This was decided when they met in Helena Thursday evening to perfect their organization.

The cheapest carpet to voice the price of Montana wool growers to the consumer, eliminating multiplied profits of 200 to 800 per cent. The new association has already contracted with woolen mills for the manufacture of the products.

An office will be opened in Helena in a few days to look after the interests of the association. The following officers and directors were chosen at the gathering Thursday evening:

State Senator C. H. Williams, of Powell county, president; William J. Pickett, of Helena, vice president; Prof. C. H. Kinsch, of the State agricultural college, temporary secretary-treasurer. Directors—J. H. Cavanaugh, Lewis and Clark county; Joe Ford, Cascade county; C. M. Lewis, Gallatin county; Ben Phillips, Phillips county; John H. Devlin, Lewis and Clarke county, and H. C. Gardner, Powell county.

POLITICIANS VS. HEROES

(The case of Otis Smith)

Otis Smith, formerly a private in the 151st infantry, died in an Indianapoli hospital last spring as the result of five wounds from machine-gun bullets received while fighting near Soissons. Four months later his wife died on nearly penniless.

While his widow was alive it was entitled to about $1,800 in back payments of compensation and insurance. In the four months that intervened between Smith's death and her own, she received three checks totaling $71.67. The government eventually will pay out $14,400 on the case.

A coroner's inquest revealed that Smith had been totally and permanently disabled since July, 1918, although physicians who examined him on his discharge at Camp Sherman, Ill., last December, pronounced his case one of 10 per cent disability. This was later raised to 30 per cent. He received a total of $26 in compensation, allowed at a rate of $75 a month, on which to support himself, his wife and his stepson. He was unable to work.

It was not until the inquest accidentally learned of his case and sent a representative to visit Smith on his deathbed that he learned he was entitled to free medical attention. Inside of an hour he had been placed in a hospital, but it was then too late.

It is tragedies like the Smith case which the government now contemplates plan for disabled men undergoing treatment will aim to prevent.—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

PACKERS DECEIVE PUBLIC ON PRICES

CHICAGO CITY COUNCILMAN SAYS THEY PUT RETAIL BUTCHERS IN BAD.

(By the Associated Press)

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Packers are deceiving the public in some of their advertising, Russell J. Poole, chairman and secretary of the city council living costs committee, said in a statement today. Mr. Poole said that the wholesale price of best corn fed white fat cattle was announced as 28 cents a pound by the packers when in reality the average butcher had to pay 48 cents a pound because he could not buy in the minimum quantities necessary to get the lower price.

Midby Post Office To Be Discontinued

Postmaster,
Plentywood, Mont.

The postoffice named below will be discontinued on the date mentioned. You will make known to all interested persons the fact of the discontinuance of the office, and receive, deliver, and account for the mails addressed to it.

Date of discontinuance: Oct. 15, 1920.

Postoffice, Midby, Mont.

THE CASE OF OLD JOHN BROWN

(By Hudson Frazer)

[illegible] John Brown of Ossawatomie when publications were propagating with the issue on human slavery, when some men hesitated and others were afraid, from the faltering hand of the hero we snatch the flaming sword, and go forth to the contest, in the firm belief that our cause is just and that we cannot fail."

This is the August spirit of the anti-slavery martyr in—Joseph M. Dixon, Sept. 11, 1920.

Under its opposition to the anti-politics movement which stands for equality of human rights in Montana. And what appellation has the Senator for this movement? "An alien political organization, without aim, entity, the hybrid offshoot of the socialist party."

John Brown was no popular hero in 1859. He was John Brown, the nigger-lover, the physical force man, the anarchist. Who was the Republican Party in 1858 and 1859? It was the "Black Republican Party," the abolition party, the illegal and seditious organization which had precipitated civil war and anarchy in the Territory of Kansas, and had instigated the original John Brown in his attempt to overthrow the government of the United States. No matter of the history of his country can deny that in those days the Slave Power of the South wrapped the States and Scripture around the hideous institution of chattel slavery, and denounced as traitors those true Americans who sought to free the slaves.

Very true it is, as the republican candidate declares, that the issues of the Civil War have largely passed. It is also true that the republican party has largely passed, when its official spokesman call John Brown to witness the alarming attempt of the people of Montana, in their back, peaceably and by the ballot, the government which these republicans have wrecked.

The blasphemy of the Abolition martyrs should not pass unchallenged. Should the spirits of Garrison, Phillips and Lovejoy, or of the man who died in Kansas from the "Border Ruffians," [illegible] of the vultures of northern pro-slavery mobs, come back to earth and pass upon the platforms of the democratic and republican parties in Montana, which would they deem to represent the cause in which they suffered?

One issue of the Civil War has not passed, either largely or in any part, but comes upon the stage of human action in this and every other state. The issue whether human beings shall live in comfort or distress, in freedom or oppression. This is the issue of 1920, it was the issue of 1859. And the song that was then on every soldier's lips should find its echo in the political conflict of the present day:

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave;
His soul goes marching on."

BUSINESS MEN CRITICISE ARTICLE IN TRIBUNE

[illegible]

Chicago, Ill.—Contraction of credit is manifestation the currently paid than any, millions [illegible]

We can see the other explanation for the remarkable article in the recent issue of the Minneapolis News, [illegible] the leading business of the country, with banks, bankers, investors [illegible]

Credit was allowed to expand during the last two years to the danger line to enable manufacturers to reap enormous profits on the business [illegible] of credit. [illegible]

The manufacturers in the city who [illegible] Morgan [illegible]

[illegible] profiteering are resisting statutes and making the excuse that the laws are all vague." Are they among the men who contribute to the investigations as to the records of politicians conducted by reform societies? We are told they are. We are told are chase-purses. Shylock has nothing on some of these bankers.

The manufacturing and agricultural interests are paying as high as [illegible] per cent for money when banks are rolling in wealth and federal reserve institutions have to much money the distribute bonuses and build skyscrapers in industrial and commercial centres to hide the profits.

It is not about time to overthrow the idols of the money changers and the gods of them that sell doves in the temple of American morality.

SALVATION ARMY TO OPERATE HOME

(Contributed)

A body of men and women representing the best and most progressive citizenry of forty Montana communities, in convention at Helena recently, voted approval of a resolution asking The Salvation Army to build and operate a Children's Home in and for this state. They had heard Judge C. Brown, State Chairman, and the news as revealed by confidential reports made to him by the County Advisory Boards. The delegates were understanding in making the request. The Salvation Army was equally prompt in accepting the duty.

The home will be patterned after the famous Lytton, Calif. farm for boys and girls. Children who "never had a chance" and never would otherwise will be made into strong, upright, useful men and women. Unfortunate Montana youngsters will be saved from the reform schools and the penitentiaries—from lives of crime and poverty and depravity.

Such an institution could not be better made than those of the Salvation Army—the one non-sectarian organization that receives and salvages, insures of respect and points the way to independence and happiness.

It is up to the people of Montana to keep its children in Montana. A certain amount of money will be asked of this county. The gathering of the money is in the hands of citizens who know the need and are strong. Then, every dollar of money is used to the good to supporters of the home. There will never be a more worthy cause in Montana [illegible]

[illegible]

DEMOCRATS OF CUSTER DENOUNCE SEN. H. L. MYERS

Miles City, Sept. 25.—The Democratic central committee of Custer county tonight adopted a resolution denouncing United States Senator H. L. Myers for his alleged renunciation of the party ticket in Montana and attributing it to "some sinister and ulterior motive." The resolution also condemned "efforts being made by hyphen politicians" to form independent voters clubs.

THE WEEK

The New York Bughouse
Socialist Assemblymen Re-Expelled
New Attempt to Use Post
Our Neighbor of Canada
The President of Africa

Newspapers fed us well with speculation and wild headlines following the Wall street explosion. And the most probable explanation was given little or no attention. Those indefinite persons whom the papers call "the police" acted as stupidly as they are said to do in the detective stories.

They simply called up the two big powder companies which have licenses to transport explosives at certain times in New York to inquire if they had lost anything, like a powder wagon and a driver or some powder. Of course they heard, and by the time some Sherlock Holmes gets on these trails they ought to have the trails pretty well covered up.

And the police probably have other reasons than simplicity for not examining the powder company records. If a simple powder wagon did go up, the police would be as far as the guilty company. Two years ago whole docks, railroad cars and ocean steamships disappeared in a black smoke which shook all New York. At that time the police confined their efforts to Germans, some of whom, probably, on their trails got the idea that only theory is a giant bomb plot.

If they can tackle it quick, a powder company will be out only one old wagon and a horse, and Morgan and Marbury will be able to repair his wood partners with the help of damages from the city treasury. The 36 killed will not cost a cent.

Re-expulsion of those five New York assemblymen gives the state of New York for the time being a new constitution and also puts the state beyond the limits within which the Constitution of the United States operates. It means that the voters of New York can exercise their discretion only between Republican and Democratic candidates. Which being further interpreted means the candidates of Boss William Barnes of Albany or of Tammany Hall in New York.

There has been a treaty of peace, secret of course, between Murphy of Tammany and Barnes for many years, providing what diplomats and college professors call a balance of power. Tammany has New York City and protects it from wicked upstate Republicans. Barnes leads the moral up-state forces against the wicked assaults of Tammany. Magnificent stage play which in the past has given big business splendid majorities and fooled leaders whose heads are much lighter than the moral principles they would defend.

We do not have to defend socialism or the view of these particular Socialists in demanding the expulsion. One who believes in government by the people and by law is alarmed at when constitutional rights are denied opponents are when denied to friends. Today it is Socialists; tomorrow it is likely to be farmer candidates or some still more mild reform movement.

A new attempt to use peat through the pulverizing process is being made by engineers at the University of Minnesota and private concerns in Minneapolis. Peat is being taken from a bog near the city limits at the rate of 300 tons a day.

With a special machine which digs the peat and lays it out on high ground in layers to dry, three experimenters are able to reduce much of the moisture content before it is taken to the university plant for drying and pulverizing. It is then ready for heating or furnishing power.

For many years pulverized coal has been extensively used in large manufacturing plants in the East and especially in central plants. The use of coal dust to raise substitute use in the power machinery needed, for the pulverized coal has to be burnt into the furnace. There is more economy and with intense heat the coal.

It would seem to a great piece of good fortune for the whole Northwest if the pulverization process is found to be the key to the use of peat.

The amount of peat deposit in Minnesota, one is reports, human in quantities.

In the much-advertised open shop campaign, also the American plan, which has been going on in every city of the country, the interests which started it have been able to fail back on many a court for illegal support.

In Minneapolis four prominent labor leaders, one of them secretary of the school board, have gone to jail rather than allow a district judge to deny them the right of picketing an unfair theater. Now six more have been cited to answer similar charges. In Oshkosh, Wis., eight union leaders are in jail under similar conditions.

The unfair employers want to get the benefits that they may see in being unfair to their working force and at the same time to prevent the workmen from telling the public about it. That is all picketing is. The editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review is in jail because he said in his paper that the theater in question was unfair. Picketing, too, is safeguarded by laws on the Minnesota statute books; so the judge challenged the law in acting as he did for the open shoppers.

Somehow we forget that after a man goes on the bench he is still a man. If he was a corporation man before, he still is. If he was a crooked lawyer before, he still is. Instead of taking the utmost care in selecting judges, we give them less thought than we give to members of the legislature or aldermen.

The Minneapolis judge and the Oshkosh judge were elected with labor votes. We must watch the election of judges if the courts are not to be the last refuge of crooked business.

Marcus Garvey, a negro of Jamaica is the latest of presidents without a country and so far as we know without a flag.

As the biographers would say, he started in humble circumstances and destiny gradually drew him toward the great work for which he was fitted.

At first he collected a large sum of money in little amounts from negroes to finance the Black Star Steamship company. This grew into the Universal Negro Improvement association.

A large convention was held in New York recently, where Garvey appeared as the peerless leader in grand robes of office, and the least the convention could do was to elect him president of Africa.

He and the association are on record against miscegenation in America and are standing by the Republican party. But at the same time questions are made in Russia, India and similar other countries for aid in restoring the independence of Africa.

The movement probably does not signify anything more than Garvey's ability to capitalize the unrest among negroes now. It is humanness or patriotic mounting to the attitude we have on fundamental justice and who doubt have it.

ARE YOUR CHILDREN IN SCHOOL?

(By Rev. E. W. Savage)

Are your children in school, if not, why not? This is the question being asked by the school authorities, and every one interested in the welfare of the children. School has been in session now two weeks in Plentywood, and the attendance is not yet complete. A number of boys and girls under the age of 14 and others between 14 and 16 have not yet reported, and no reason has been offered for their absence.

We wish at this time to call the attention of the public to the laws of the State of Montana covering this subject. Chapter 11, section 1100, of the School Laws of the State of Montana, provide that all the children between the ages of 8 and 14 years shall be sent for instruction to the public, private, or parochial schools unless the child is bodily or mentally unfit, or is being instructed at home by a person qualified to do so, and that the person or guardian of the child shall be responsible for their being in school. This section provides further that all children between the ages of 14 and 16 years shall be in school for the entire term that the school is in session unless excused for the same reasons as stated, or unless they are engaged in some regular employment.

Now in connection with this last provision is where we find most of our trouble. Children being kept out school to work in the fall and in the spring causes a great deal of difficulty in the school and has more to do with the failure of the scholars to pass in their subjects than almost anything else, and often the parents of these pupils are the first to complain about it.

Now the law covers these cases. Section 1101 of Chapter 11 provides that no child between the age of 14 and 16 shall be employed by any person, firm, company or corporation during any time the school is in session unless the child presents to the employer an age and school certificate, to be issued by the Superintendent of the schools. The age and schooling certificate is what we want the public to know all about. Parents and employers have come to us asking if these certificates could be granted them, and in almost every instance they have been granted. It is necessary in these cases to show that the services of the children are necessary for the support of the family. Now we know that help is scarce and the season is going and out there is lots of work to be done and it is not the intentions of the school officers to be arbitrary in this matter but we want to know where we are at.

If the boys and girls are out of school, we want to know why they are out and how long they are going to be out. We want to have them come in and get their work lined up so that there will be a better chance for them to catch up when they do come in. All that is required is a co-operation. In some cases it has been necessary to call on the parents two or three times. Usually an explanation of the law and the desire of the school officers brings favorable response on the part of the parents, but now and then we find some one who is neglectful of their duties. So far we have not had to call on the sheriff for help, and we hope it will not be necessary to do so and it will not be necessary if we have the co-operation of the parents and employers.

Don't keep the children out of school unless it is absolutely necessary. When you think their services are required, think it over again and see if you can arrange in some way to let them go to school for remember that a boy's or girl's school years pass very rapidly, and when you take that opportunity away from them you are taking something that you can not pay back. Then if you can not arrange to get along without keeping them out, go with them to the superintendent right now (don't wait until a more convenient time) and explain the reason. Tell how long you need his services and secure a certificate for that time.

And now, just a word to the employers. Remember that if you are employing children of school age, you must obtain from them their age and schooling certificate. Take their certificate and when you are through with their services, return it to the Superintendent.

We hope that this little message will be a help to the parents in lining with the school. Let us know your difficulty. If your children are not well, let us know and we will try to help them. If there is any other difficulty we will be only too glad to do anything in our power to make things better. Let us all do our part for the boys and girls, that their school days may not slip by neglected, for the greatest thing in all the world is to see a boy or a girl grown up right and if you are doing your best by them you are traveling far on the high-road to true happiness.

E. W. SAVAGE,
Truant Officer.

PITTSBURG PLUS RATES HITS THE MANUFACTURERS

Chicago, Ill.—A direct appeal is being made to farmers throughout the West by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers for co-operation in fighting the "Pittsburg plus" system used by the steel mills.

This association, made up of over 500 members of companies used rolled steel in 24 western states, puts its case before the farmer on the basis that the farmer has to pay most of the increased costs due to the selling of all steel, except railroad ties, on the basis of the Pittsburg price plus the freight.

The following is taken from a pamphlet prepared by the association on the subject:

"It is estimated that the annual purchases of steel by all farmers of the United States will total 9,000,000 tons.

"At least 70 per cent of the farm machinery equipment, of which steel is the governing factor, is made in the Chicago district, where the tribute to the steel mills averages about $7 a ton.

AMOUNT OF GOUGE

"This $7 a ton is of necessity included in the selling price of the manufacturer, to which the dealer adds his usual 20 per cent, making a total of at least $8.40 a ton unearned freight tax.

"As you will buy more machinery next year and each succeeding year, now is the time to join hands with the other forces that are also unjustly taxed by it, in eliminating once and for all time this unfair and unjust 'Pittsburg plus' practice.

The associations points out also that with the recent 40 per cent advance in freight rates the steel mills will profit at least $70,000,000 a year, as opposed to about $50,000,000 a year in the recent past. Every increase in freight rates has added to the profits of the steel trust and has made the practice the more unbearable to manufacturers in the Middle West and to the farmers who have to pay the bill not only in farm machinery of all kinds, but in farm and household utilities, nails, barb wire and public improvements.

A BLOW AT WEST

Although the farmer and other consumers do pay the bill for the "Pittsburg plus" system, the manufacturers lose a great deal by it, and the word "Western" in the name of the association indicates the chief cause of the complaint. With every increase in freight rates it becomes so much harder for manufacturers of steel products west of Pittsburg, and gives manufacturers close to Pittsburg, probably owing to a considerable extentby the trust, a much greater advantage.

In fact, the discrimination against western manufacturers in the new increase in freight rates is so great that many of them probably face the alternative of moving toward Pittsburg or of going out of business.

Nearly two years ago a formal complaint was made before the federal trade commission against the practice, but the federal trade commission, by a vote of 3 to 2, refused to take action at that time. The association now hopes that, with the aid of the farmers and other independent business, the case can be reopened and proper action secured.

The association perhaps does not realize that in fighting the "Pittsburg plus" system they are engaging in a struggle with the greatest financial powers of the country and are challenging the right of eastern financiers to exploit the West as a subject province.

MYERS REFUSES TO SUPPORT DEMOCRAT TICKET NAMED IN THE MONTANA PRIMARIES

Washington, Sept. 23.—Senator H. L. Myers will not support the candidates nominated in the Democratic primaries in Montana for congress and state offices, according to a special despatch to the Great Falls Tribune. He said that he would vote the Republican ticket. Within the next day or two he will state his views and purposes so that one and all may know it. To the Tribune correspondent, Monday Mr. Myers asserted he would not stand for any such bolshevistic ticket. He may make an exception, in opposing the primary nominees, but he did not indicate who that was to be.

Mr. Myers did not say what he would do about the national ticket but it is understood he will be for Cox.

ROTTEN EGG PARTY IS BOOMERANG

Manawa, Wis.—Local men are doing penance for a rotten-egged party laid at their door by irate farmers. A meeting in the interest of the candidacy of Francis H. Shoemaker, Nonpartisan League nominee for Congress in the eighth congressional district, held here two weeks ago, was broken up by rowdies liberally supplied with eggs no longer enjoying the bloom of youth.

More than a hundred farmers and their wives were struck by the missiles. Fifty farmers drove 22 miles to Clintonville [illegible] attorney at 2:00 a. m. to demand that he enforce the constitution.

Manawa merchants complain that farmers are not patronizing them as heretofore. Last week they invited the farmers to attend a meeting at Symco, three miles north of here. The business men offered to furnish new suits for the victims of the eggs and to apologize for the disturbance.

The farmers demanded that the business men make a formal apology to Shoemaker and to the farmers of the eighth congressional district and that this apology be printed on the first page of all the newspapers of the district together with the names of the perpetrators of the bombardment.

The business men hedged and the farmers refused to accept the apology until they had consulted with Shoemaker, who was campaigning elsewhere. Shoemaker threatens to sue the town of Manawa for $50,000 damages. He will be present at the next meeting between the farmers and th business men.

Railroad Assessment Same as Last Year

The state board of equalization has decided to assess the railroads operating in Montana on the same valuation as fixed by the board in 1919.

Representatives of all the railroads in Montana were present, including tax agents, for the purpose of urging a smaller assessed valuation for the railroads. It was said by the representatives of the roads that the request for a reduction was based on the present condition of the railroads and their business and on the fact that the various county assessors of the state had made a reduction in the valuation placed on land of Montana for taxing purposes.